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Atlantic Alliance Plans Expansion

NATO, Now a Military Group, May Enter the Economic and Political Fields

A COLORFUL military parade recently took place near Paris. Marching in review were troops of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the 15-nation group set up to defend free Europe from communist aggression.

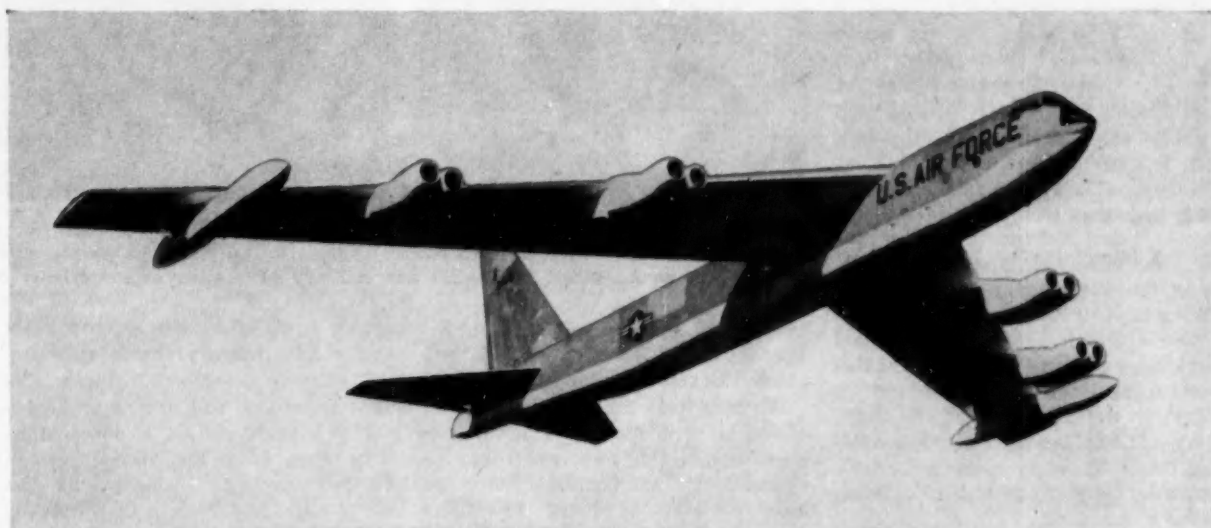
Moving smartly past the reviewing stand were Belgian soldiers in tall, bushy caps; Greek commandos in green berets; and Canadian marines in scarlet cloaks. U. S. infantrymen wearing silk scarves and shiny helmets were followed by West German troops in steel-grey uniforms. The white plumes of the Danish Royal Guards and the black plumes of the Italian foot soldiers bobbed to the marching tempo.

Troops from each of the other NATO nations—except Iceland (which has no army)—also paraded.

Ever since NATO came into existence in 1949, it has been the shield of the western nations against the threat of communist attack. Today this international group is entering a period of change. Studies are now under way to find out what course NATO should follow if it is to be strong and vigorous in the years ahead.

Earlier this month, foreign ministers of the 15 NATO lands met in France. Various proposals were made to strengthen the organization. Look-

(Continued on page 2)



THE RATE OF PRODUCTION of our B-52's—big jet bombers—is an issue in this year's election campaign

Presidential Contest Warms Up

Democratic and Republican Spokesmen Exchange Blows on National Defense, Foreign Policy, Farm Situation, and Numerous Other Issues

IN this, our final edition of the school year, we present a roundup of 1956 Presidential campaign issues. It is true that quite a number of current political disputes cut through party lines. In connection with the campaign, however, prominent Republican and Democratic spokesmen have taken stands as outlined in this article.

Defense

Is our country, under the Eisenhower administration, maintaining adequate military strength?

Democrats: "According to recent

testimony by General Curtis LeMay, head of the Strategic Air Command, Russia is outrunning us in the production of big jet bombers. Within 2 to 4 years, LeMay concludes, the Soviets 'will have a greater striking power than we have under present plans and programs.'

"Defense Secretary Charles Wilson admits that the Russians 'are currently building long-range bombers at a higher rate than we are.' Certain authorities fear that Moscow may also be ahead of us in the development and production of ocean-spanning rockets and guided missiles.

"All this is being allowed to occur at a time when the Russians refuse to enter into a genuine disarmament pact.

"The main hope of preventing war lies in keeping U. S. military forces so strong that the Soviet Union will be afraid to launch a world conflict. If the policies of the Eisenhower administration are continued, we soon won't have enough armed strength for this purpose."

Republicans: "Our Democratic opponents are giving a lopsided view of the defense picture. Actually, the present administration is chalking up a good record in air power, missile development, and other military fields.

"At a recent press conference, President Eisenhower said—in effect—'Let's look at our military strength as a whole. Long-range Air Force bombers constitute only a part of it. We also have the most powerful Navy in the world, and it features air power. We have a vast fleet of medium-range bombers, and bases around the world from which to fly them. Let's wait until we get the picture all before us. Then it will become evident that the Defense Department is doing a good job.'

"A leading Democratic Presidential contender—Adlai Stevenson—recently said: 'I believe we should give prompt and earnest consideration to stopping further tests of the hydrogen bomb.' If the Democrats are so worried about U. S. military strength, why does one of their chief spokesmen make such a suggestion?"

Foreign Policy

Republicans: "There are trouble spots on the globe today, but no actual wars. The world is at peace.

"Since President Eisenhower took office, wars in Korea and Indochina have ended. Guatemala has over-

(Concluded on page 6)

HERE AND ABROAD - - - PEOPLE, PLACES, AND EVENTS

NEED MORE ROOM

This year's Democratic nominating convention, to be held in August, will put a bigger strain on Chicago's hotels than did the 1952 meeting. Almost 12,000 rooms in 46 hotels have been set aside for convention participants and observers, compared with 9,760 rooms used 4 years ago. The main reason for the increase is a rise of about 1,500 in the number of delegates.

EXPENSIVE TAKE-OFF

It costs about \$5,000 to lift a fully loaded B-47 jet bomber off the ground, according to a congressional report on military expenditures. A fully fueled and combat loaded B-47 requires 30 to 32 special jet units, each costing about \$160, to assist its take-off.

MARKING BORDER

Surveyors are at work marking the boundary line between India and West

Pakistan. This is being done to avoid clashes between border forces. Disputes over the frontier led to fighting between Indian and Pakistani troops during March. At present, only about half of the 1,500-mile boundary between the 2 countries is marked.

RUSSIAN FARMING

Within 2 years, the Ukraine—a leading farm area in the Soviet Union—plans to grow its entire corn crop from a type of seed used in the United States. The seed increases yields by about 20 per cent in this country, and Russian farmers hope their output will rise accordingly. This experiment is based on information obtained by a delegation of Soviet farm experts who toured the United States last year.

JAPAN REARMS

Japan is steadily rebuilding its military forces, which were disbanded after the war. The Japanese Army now totals about 150,000 men, the

Navy 19,000, and the Air Force 10,000.

POST OFFICE TOUR

New York City's Central Post Office, the world's largest, is conducting daily tours. The object is to inform the public of the method of handling mail and the loss of time and money caused by carelessness on the part of letter writers. The guides point out that putting zone numbers on letters and mailing them early in the morning saves the post office many manpower hours. It also speeds delivery of mail.

SEND FOR ONE

A new 16-page booklet printed in color, titled "John's First Job," tells of the benefits people receive from social security. Anyone interested may obtain a copy by writing to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Publications Division; Washington 25, D. C., and asking for the booklet by name.

NATO's Future

(Continued from page 1)

ing into these proposals is a committee of 3 foreign ministers—Lester Pearson of Canada, Gaetano Martino of Italy, and Halvard Lange of Norway. They will make recommendations later.

It was 7 years ago that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization was formed. Under the leadership of the late Joseph Stalin, the Soviet Union had been extending its control throughout eastern Europe. The fall of Czechoslovakia to the communists in 1948 had come as a shock to the free world. Convinced that a military alliance was necessary to stand up to the Reds, the western nations banded together in NATO.

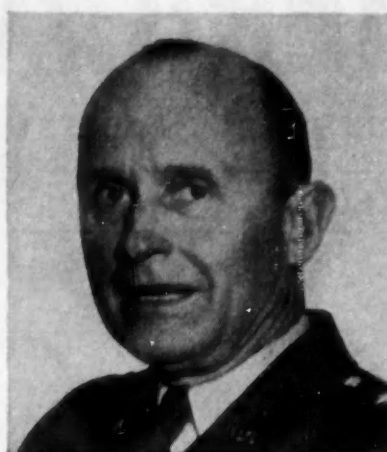
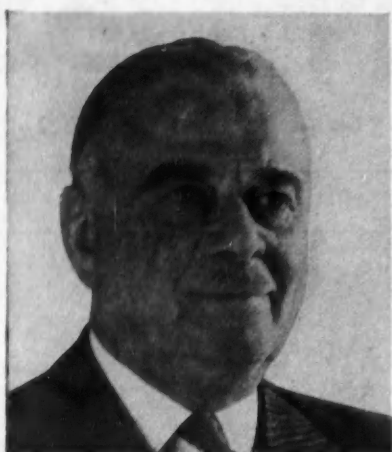
The original membership included the United States, Canada, and 10 European countries (Iceland, Denmark, Norway, the Netherlands, Belgium, France, Luxembourg, Italy, Portugal, and Great Britain). Greece, Turkey, and West Germany joined the alliance later.

All member nations are pledged to work together to build armed strength and to help one another in time of war. In effect, the NATO alliance is a warning to the Soviet Union that if she attacks western Europe, the 15-nation group will oppose her.

Today NATO has an army, navy, and air force made up of troops contributed by member nations. These countries also maintain sizable forces outside of NATO—troops which would likewise be available to the defense group in case of war. All told, the member nations now have about 6,500,000 men under arms. Included among NATO's European installations are about 150 air bases.

Headquarters of NATO, just outside of Paris, are usually referred to as SHAPE (the initial letters of Supreme Headquarters of Allied Powers in Europe).

The United States plays a major role in the Atlantic alliance. All of NATO's supreme commanders have been Americans, beginning with General Dwight D. Eisenhower and following with Generals Matthew Ridgway and Alfred Gruenther (the pres-



LORD ISMAY of Britain (left), as Secretary-General, is the chief civilian official in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. U. S. General Alfred Gruenther (center) plans to retire as NATO's top military commander. General Lauris Norstad (right), also an American, will be the new military commander of the defense organization.

ent leader). Another American, Air Force General Lauris Norstad, will succeed Gruenther later this year.

We also have footed a large share of the bill for this organization. Besides maintaining our own troops assigned to the international force, we have contributed almost 18 billion dollars' worth of equipment and other items to support the defense efforts of our European allies since 1949.

Military Items

Most of this sum of money has gone for guns, tanks, airplanes, motor vehicles, and other military items. A part of our contribution, however, has been economic support for those countries which, without such help, could not have kept up the defense effort.

The European members of NATO, on the other hand, are paying most of the cost of building and maintaining their own military forces. They have spent for defense about \$3 from their own budgets, U. S. officials say, for every \$1 in assistance received from the United States.

Has NATO been worth the price? Our leaders feel it has done a good job in accomplishing the purpose for which it was set up. Since the organization was formed, the Reds have not succeeded in taking over any new areas in Europe. NATO's leaders say that the existence of the defense group kept the communists from taking over other western lands. The Reds did not

act, it is claimed, because they knew that NATO would promptly retaliate.

Yet today the North Atlantic alliance faces new and urgent problems. Oddly enough, certain of these problems stem from the very success—claimed for NATO—in making the communists less warlike in Europe.

So long as the Reds were making threatening military moves, NATO had strong support from its member countries. But now that Stalin is dead and the present Soviet ruling group is proclaiming a policy of "peace and friendship," some of the NATO countries apparently feel that the danger is over. They want to cut down on military spending and are no longer giving the defense group the solid support which they gave earlier.

For example, Iceland is now in the process of deciding whether to ask U. S. troops stationed at airfields on that northern island to withdraw. Certain of the country's leaders say that international tension has eased during the past year, and that American troops no longer need to be stationed there.

Both Norway and Denmark are continuing to bar U. S. air bases from their soil. Though both are members of NATO, they will not let foreign troops enter their lands until war actually comes. That would probably be too late to save these countries.

West Germany is building its army very slowly. There are still many

people in that nation who oppose having an army. Yet U. S. leaders say that West German troops in sizable numbers are necessary to make western defenses strong.

Political troubles are also sapping NATO's strength. France has withdrawn more than half of her NATO troops and sent them to Algeria to combat rebels in that African land. On the southern flank of the Atlantic alliance, a dispute over Cyprus has created hard feelings between Greece and Turkey, 2 NATO partners. Greek resentment against Britain runs high over the same issue.

Not only is there lagging support for the defense group plus political bickering among the allies, but there is also a feeling in some of the NATO nations that the group's defenses are outmoded. Today the Soviet Union has atomic weapons and planes to deliver them. It is going ahead, too, on the development of guided missiles. Many leaders feel that these facts have greatly limited the usefulness of the NATO forces, especially its army.

Different Views

Other officials have different views. They feel that these developments mean that NATO must step up its efforts, especially its air defenses. They also point out that ground troops are still a vital part of any defense system. The Soviet Union still has 175 divisions on active duty.

In view of these problems, could NATO stop the Russians if war should break out today? General Gruenther does not feel that the western forces are able to stop short an all-out ground attack. At the same time, he feels that western air power would defeat an aggressor.

"I am convinced there would be no such thing as a winner in a third world war," Gruenther has said, "but the Soviets would be defeated, and I am sure the Soviet war planners realize this."

Nevertheless, western leaders are convinced that new steps must be taken to strengthen NATO's ability to meet the changing Soviet policies. The 3-man committee of foreign ministers will look into the possibilities of NATO's expanding into other areas.

The economic field is one area which this organization might enter. Foreign Minister Christian Pineau of France has suggested that the 15-member group might help underdeveloped regions throughout the world by channeling aid to them. The Soviet Union is now trying to spread its influence in underdeveloped countries.

U. S. leaders have indicated they are not enthusiastic about making NATO an economic-aid organization. They



THE 15 MEMBERS of NATO are talking about ways to cooperate in economic and political—as well as military—fields

point out that there are existing agencies already handling economic assistance. One such group is the British-sponsored Colombo Plan for helping countries in Asia. Another is the Organization for European Economic Cooperation, an association of nations in western Europe.

The political field may be a more likely area for expansion. Secretary of State Dulles has suggested that a NATO "cabinet" of high-ranking officials be set up to deal with problems that threaten to create bad relations among member countries.

Such a group would consult on matters that foreign ministers normally handle but are often unable to because of their many other duties. Among the matters with which a NATO cabinet might deal are the Cyprus dispute, relations with lands in the troubled Middle East, and problems concerning former colonial areas.

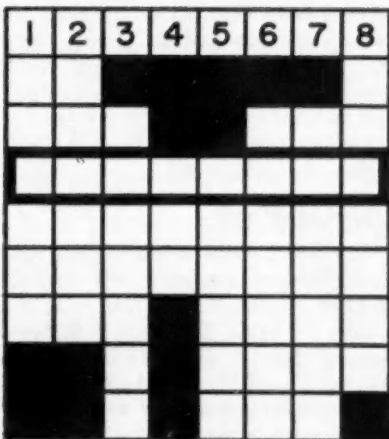
Dulles believes that a high-level group of this kind could do much to reduce differences among the NATO countries and strengthen the Atlantic alliance. Some others doubt if a cabinet would help greatly. They feel that member nations would be unlikely to turn over serious problems to the proposed group. Moreover, it is said that the United Nations is supposed to deal with such issues.

The 3 foreign ministers who are now studying possible changes for NATO will go into both economic and political proposals thoroughly. Their report, expected late this year, may mark a turning point for the Atlantic alliance. Until that report comes, though, NATO will continue to be mainly a military group, concerned with keeping its strength at a high enough level to stand up to a communist attack. —By HOWARD SWEET

CURRENT AFFAIRS PUZZLE

Fill in numbered vertical rows according to descriptions given below. When all are correctly finished, heavy rectangle will spell something to which you are looking forward.

1. Carson City is the capital of _____
2. Country in which NATO has its main headquarters.
3. _____, a NATO member, is now in the process of deciding whether or not she wants U. S. troops to remain on her soil.
4. Whether U. S. _____ strength is strong enough in comparison to Russia's is a controversial issue between Republicans and Democrats.
5. Easternmost country in NATO.
6. NATO has _____ members.
7. U. S. General _____ will become NATO commander upon the retirement of General Gruenther.
8. One of 2 NATO lands which don't permit U.S. air bases on their soil.



Last Week

HORIZONTAL: Lindbergh. VERTICAL: 1. Nile; 2. uranium; 3. diamonds; 4. gold; 5. rubber; 6. Nigeria; 7. four; 8. mergers; 9. Sahara. (Solution to this week's puzzle is on page 7, column 4.)



RUTH HAGY (left), moderator of ABC-TV's College Press Conference, and Nicholas Carrera of Washington-Lee High School, Arlington, Virginia. He is one of this year's National Merit Scholarship winners to appear on the program.



Radio-TV-Movies

ONE of television's popular public affairs programs is ABC's "College Press Conference," now in its fourth year on the air. Each Sunday afternoon, "the citizens of tomorrow meet the leaders of today," as a panel of college students questions a leading figure in public life.

Moderator of the program is Ruth Geri Hagy, who also selects the panelists and arranges for the outstanding guests. She has been active in public affairs and education for a number of years and has received many awards for her work in these fields.

Ruth Hagy has just added a new feature to her TV program. In addition to the regular college students, there will be a different high school youth on the panel each week. He or she will be chosen from a group of college-scholarship winners who have been selected by the National Merit Scholarship Foundation.

This organization consists of 19 leading business concerns. Its purpose

is to help worthy students attend college. This year alone, it has granted 525 scholarships to high school graduates. The "College Press Conference" audience will have an opportunity to get acquainted with a number of these talented youths.

Since its first showing in 1952, "College Press Conference" has won numerous awards. The program has scored many news "acops," and the answers which prominent guests give to questions asked by the students frequently make newspaper headlines.

Some of the public leaders who have appeared on "College Press Conference" in recent weeks include Governor Averell Harriman of New York, Senators Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota and Estes Kefauver of Tennessee, and Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare Marion Folsom.

Consult your local newspaper for the time and station of this outstanding television feature.

—By VICTOR BLOCK

Vacation Days — By Clay Coss

SOME students already know what they're going to do this summer. A number of boys who are graduating plan to enter military service before going to college or getting permanent jobs. Others have decided to work full or part time until school reopens. Still others count on taking it easy.

Everyone who possibly can needs to get some rest, relaxation, and enjoyment at vacation time. But young people who expect to make the most of their lives cannot afford to waste all summer in aimless activities. They should, in addition to a reasonable amount of plain loafing, work toward goals such as these:

Varied interests. If you don't already engage regularly in some outdoor sport, such as tennis or swimming, this summer would be a good time to begin. In addition, it is desirable to cultivate a hobby such as stamp collecting, photography, or any one of countless others.

Nor should you overlook the possibility of reading for recreation. Make use of your public libraries. If your parents subscribe to magazines, read the stories and articles in them. You can buy paper-back books on a great variety of subjects at a low price. One who can enjoy sitting down and reading is insured against boredom when there is no other form of entertainment available.

Family responsibility. What jobs can you take over at home during the summer? Volunteer to do more than you have found time for in the school year. Enjoy the satisfaction of doing your part as a responsible member of the family.



Clay Coss

Career planning. If there are several lines of work about which you are thinking as career possibilities, try to visit one or more firms where this work is being carried on so that you can have a first-hand view of the duties involved. Talk with persons in these fields.

Citizenship. During vacation days, you will have more time than usual to perform your citizenship duties in our democracy. You can increase your knowledge of current affairs by keeping in daily touch with newspaper articles and editorials; by reading magazines which deal with public problems; and by following radio or TV programs that discuss these issues. You can also volunteer your services to the political party of your choice in this election year.

Our democratic nation needs informed and active citizens. Can it count on you?

Readers Say—

It is unwise for us to compete with Russia to see who can give the most aid to the countries of the Middle and Far East. We cannot buy friends. We should limit our economic aid and try to gain those nations' respect by other means.

PATSY DRUGAN,
Valley City, North Dakota

We should continue to aid foreign countries. The people of many nations depend upon us for the goods they need, and if we do not supply them, they will turn to Russia for aid and trade. A prosperous country such as ours should share its wealth.

DONNA SCHUCHMAN,
Chambersburg, Pennsylvania

We should not continue the exchange of visitors between our country and Russia. The Russians who come to the United States learn a great deal, while our visitors to the Soviet Union are not allowed to see anything of importance.

WANDA SUTTLE,
Knoxville, Tennessee

It is a good policy to keep up the exchange of visitors with Russia. Their citizens are impressed by what they see here, and they tell their friends and families about our country. Americans who visit Russia talk to the people and can convince them that we are not so bad as they may have been told.

CHARLES DAVIDSON,
Chicago, Illinois

The government must continue to give increased financial aid for health research. New cures have been found for some diseases, but there are still many yet unconquered. A nation is only as strong and healthy as its people.

PATRICIA BINNS,
Richmond, Virginia

Although we have no proof that Russia leads us in the development of guided missiles, it is better to be prepared than to risk being caught off guard. It is cheaper to be strong enough to prevent war than to save money at the expense of our military strength.

ERNEST HELLIWELL, III,
Sonoma, California

There would be fewer automobile accidents if the laws were more strict. Also, the minimum age for obtaining a license should be raised. Too many teenagers do not realize the danger involved in driving a car.

JANET LEHMAN,
Chambersburg, Pennsylvania

Driving laws are strict enough but they should be more carefully enforced. Too many people break the speed limits without being punished. Teen-agers are no worse than anyone else in this respect.

ROGER HOLDER,
Seattle, Washington

AMERICAN OBSERVER

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The Story of the Week

Presidential Candidate?

Democratic leaders in a number of southern states and elsewhere say they will support Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson of Texas as their party's 1956 Presidential candidate. The Johnson-for-President movement has been growing in strength ever since the Senator won the leadership of Texas' Democratic Party organization earlier this month. Thus far, though, Johnson hasn't agreed to be an active candidate for



SENATOR Lyndon Johnson of Texas

the Democratic Presidential nomination.

In a state-wide vote about 2 weeks ago, Johnson came out far ahead of his rival, Governor Allan Shivers, in a contest for the state's Democratic leadership. The election results are generally regarded as a resounding vote of confidence in Senator Johnson, and a "rebuke" to Governor Shivers, who had supported President Eisenhower in the 1952 election.

Johnson began his career as a school teacher after graduating from college in 1930. Two years later, he went to Washington, D. C., as secretary to a congressman from his state. While there, he studied law.

In 1937, at the age of 29, Johnson won a seat in the U. S. House of Representatives. Eleven years later, in 1948, he ran for the Senate and won. He has been there ever since, and was named Senate Majority Leader in 1955. The 47-year-old Texas lawmaker was forced to give up his Senate duties for a time when he suffered a heart attack last summer.

Tenth Birthday

This year, on the 4th of July, the Philippines will celebrate its 10th birthday. It was on this day, in 1946, that we granted independence to the island nation.

It is not mere chance that the Philippine and the U. S. national holidays fall on the same date. July 4 was chosen as the Pacific country's Independence Day to coincide with our own national birthday. It is a constant reminder of the close ties that exist between the 2 lands.

We are greatly interested in the 22,000,000 people who live in the Philippines. We acquired these islands from Spain in 1899, after the Spanish-American War. We then began to help the land's people achieve self-rule. Though progress toward full inde-

pendence was stopped in World War II, when Japan conquered the Philippines, the plan to grant full freedom to our former possession was carried out in 1946.

Would you like to send a greeting to the people of the Philippines in time for their 10th birthday celebration? Unofficial Ambassadors, Inc., a private, non-profit group, suggests that American students send letters, books, photographs of schools, or films of life in America to Filipino schools. Gifts or greetings should be sent to the Honorable Gregorio Hernandez, the Secretary of Education of the Philippines, Manila, P. I., for distribution to schools in the island country.

Unofficial Ambassadors, Inc., was organized in 1950 to help foster international friendship. Its headquarters are at 1612 Eye Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

For Safety

Each summer, about 7,000 people lose their lives by drowning. In fact, next to highway accidents, drownings take more American lives each year than any other form of mishap!

Don't let your name be added to this summer's list of swimming casualties. Remember these Red Cross safety rules:

1. Never swim alone. Make sure someone is nearby who can help in case of trouble.
2. Swim at a safe place, preferably one with lifeguards.
3. Don't swim right after eating or when overheated or overtired.
4. Before diving, make sure the water is deep enough and has no hidden objects.
5. Distance over water is misleading—don't overestimate your endurance.
6. Take a boat along for distance swimming in open water.
7. Learn safe handling and safe rescue methods before taking out boats.
8. Most small craft will float when upset. Stay with your boat or canoe if it tips over.
9. Most important of all, learn to

swim or improve your swimming ability.

Your local Red Cross chapter offers courses in swimming, lifesaving, and the handling of small craft.

Booming Bangkok

New hotels, office buildings, and homes are going up all over Bangkok, capital city of Thailand. The city's narrow streets are jammed with cars. Bangkok's population, which was about 750,000 in 1952, is now more than 1,200,000!

The capital city of Thailand is in the midst of a record-breaking boom, as businessmen from America and Europe establish branches of their enterprises there. Also, because of the growing world-wide interest in Thailand, more and more UN technicians as well as officials from the United States and other countries are entering the city. The importance of Bangkok as a stopping-off place for global air travel is helping the city's boom.

In the rural areas of Thailand, though, life goes on much the same as it has for centuries. Many of the people continue to farm as their ancestors did. They live in small villages along the rivers, and build their homes on stilts to keep them from being washed away by floods.

Thailand is about three-fourths the size of Texas. Many of the Southeast Asian land's 20,000,000 people are farmers. Rice is their chief crop and the country's biggest export. Corn, tobacco, cotton, sugar, soybeans, and rubber are other products of the land's farms and forests.

Thailand has abundant quantities of rich soil. The country also has important deposits of tin, gold, tungsten, and salt. It ranks fifth among the world producers of tin.

Food for Thought

Should we invite Soviet Premier Nikolai Bulganin and Russia's Communist Party boss Nikita Khrushchev to the United States for talks with President Eisenhower?

Public opinion researcher Dr.



THAILAND, with 20,000,000 people, is about $\frac{3}{4}$ as large as Texas

George Gallup and his assistants asked that question of a cross-section of Americans not long ago. In the sample poll, slightly more than one-half of the persons questioned said "yes." About 3 out of 10 said "no," and the others were undecided.

How do you feel about this issue?

Dean of the Senate

Most Republicans and Democrats alike agree that few men in public life today know and understand global problems as well as does Democratic Senator Walter George. The Georgia lawmaker has been chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee since 1955. He has won high praise for his efforts to keep political rivalry out of our dealings with other nations.

Now 78-year-old George says he will retire from Capitol Hill when his term of office expires next January. But he is likely to keep a hand in directing our global policies. President Eisenhower has made it clear that, if re-elected, he wants George to act as special ambassador to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. If his own party wins the Presidency this year, George is also assured of an important foreign policy post.

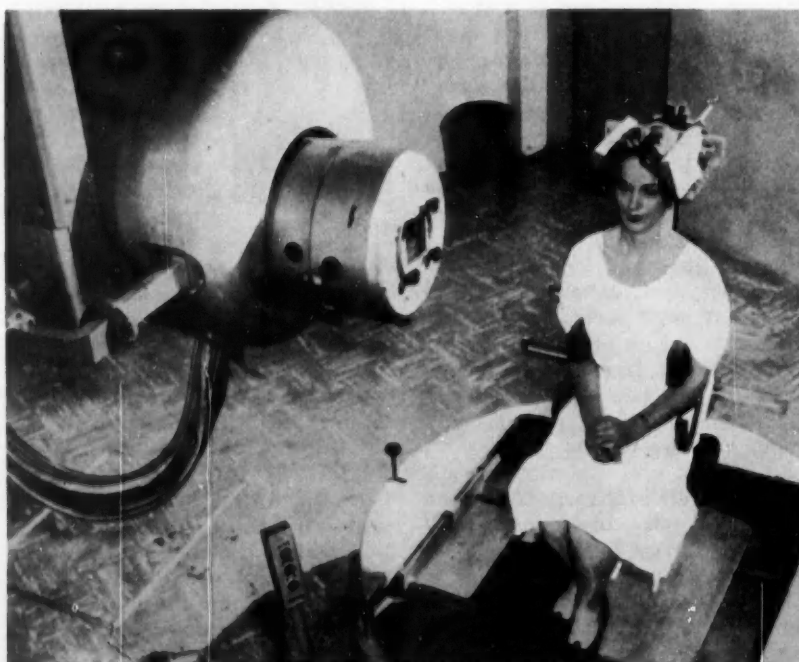
Born on a Georgia tenant farm, George managed to go to college and to study law despite a lack of money. He then practiced law for a time in his home town of Vienna.

George held a number of legal and judicial posts before becoming a judge of the supreme court of his state. In 1922, he ran for the U. S. Senate and was elected. He has been a member of that body ever since. In fact, he has served longer in the Senate than any other living member of that branch of Congress. For that reason, and because he is highly respected by his colleagues, George is called the "Dean of the Senate."

UN Meeting

The next session of the United Nations General Assembly will open 2 months later than usual this year. As a rule, it begins its meetings in September. But this year, it will not open its doors until November 12.

The Assembly decided to postpone its meetings to avoid conflict with the U. S. Presidential elections to be held on November 6. UN members didn't want to take a chance on getting their debates on international issues mixed up in our political campaign.



THIS RADIATION MACHINE, which cost \$300,000, is being used for treating cancer at Stanford University Hospital. The machine weighs 2 tons.

When the Assembly meets, it will bring together representatives of the 76 countries which belong to the UN. This includes the 16 new members admitted by the UN last December.

In a Nutshell

Burma plans to grow wheat for Israel. The Southeast Asian country has set aside 1,000,000 acres of land to be planted in wheat for shipment to the Jewish nation. In return for the wheat, Israel is sending technicians to Burma to help build factories and improve farming methods there.

West Germany will soon begin building a giant new oil refinery, the country's largest. The refinery will be built with American and German funds. New oil deposits are being found in West Germany, and the country hopes to produce enough oil for its own needs in years to come.

At present, West Germany produces only about 22,500,000 barrels of oil a year, which is less than a third of the amount now used in the country. The United States, by comparison, produces about 2½ billion barrels of oil annually.

Russia is host to 29 farmers from Oklahoma this month. The Americans are visiting farms in various parts of the Soviet Union to get a look at that country's livestock-raising methods.

NATO is studying a plan to set up huge stockpiles of food for use by the defense organization's forces in case of trouble. The food would come from United States surplus stocks. A special study group will report on this idea when NATO officials meet again in the fall.

Congress Roundup

"Let's try to adjourn by July 15." That is the word now going the rounds on Capitol Hill. Both Republican and Democratic lawmakers hope they will be able to wind up their work by the middle of July.

Congressmen want to get home early to take part in the big party conventions in August and to make campaign plans for this fall's elections. Many lawmakers, in addition to the President and Vice President, will be up for election in November. Voters will elect about a third of the



NEW YORK CITY'S new Coliseum is now open for conventions, industrial exhibits, and trade fairs. It's so big that 2 conventions can be held on 1 floor. In the course of a day, the building can take care of over 125,000 visitors. Its leaning appearance in this photograph is merely camera distortion.

senators and all members of the House this year.

Meanwhile, the Eisenhower administration wants this session of Congress to (1) set aside about 35½ billion dollars for defense spending in the year beginning next July 1; (2) provide nearly 5 billion dollars in foreign aid for the coming year; and (3) enact a new federal farm-aid program.

Two of these measures have already been approved by the House and were being considered by the Senate last week. One of these deals with federal aid to farmers, and the other concerns defense spending. The Senate was also going over a House-passed measure calling for a 51-billion-dollar road-building program.

Measures passed by Congress include (1) a bill to continue certain taxes on such items as cigarettes, and a special tax on business corporations for another year; (2) a plan under

which Uncle Sam will build a series of dams and irrigation projects on the Upper Colorado River Basin; and (3) a number of measures providing various government agencies with the money they need to carry on their work for another year.

Two measures that were passed by Congress but vetoed by President Eisenhower include (1) a plan for federal aid to farmers; and (2) a bill to lift federal controls over the production of natural gas. (Legislation referred to in this note is discussed in political article which begins on page 1.)

Last School Issue

In accordance with our schedule, subscriptions for this school year expire with this issue of the AMERICAN OBSERVER. The paper, though, is published during the summer months, and we invite our readers to subscribe to it.

The summer subscription price, in clubs of five or more, is 3½ cents per copy a week, or 40 cents for the summer. For less than five copies, each subscription is 50 cents, payable in advance. The summer period includes the issues of May 28, all of June and July, and the first week of August.

Meanwhile, teachers who have not already placed their tentative classroom orders for next fall may wish to do so. By ordering now, they will automatically and without delay receive their copies of the AMERICAN OBSERVER at the beginning of the next school term, and they may then change their orders without cost.

We wish all our readers an enjoyable and constructive summer.

Pronunciations

Bangkok—bāng-kōk
Gaetano Martino—gā'tā-nō mār-tē'nō
Halvard Lange—hāl'vārd lāng'ē
Nikita Khrushchev—nyī-kē'tuh krōosh-chawf
Nikolai Bulganin—nē'kō-lī bōōl-gā'nīn
Thailand—tī'lānd

News Quiz

1956 Campaign

1. On what grounds do Democrats attack the defense program of the Eisenhower administration? How do Republicans reply?
2. Briefly outline the campaign arguments used by Republicans and Democrats concerning foreign policy.
3. Tell about some major points of disagreement between the 2 parties with respect to the farm situation.
4. What do Republicans say about prosperity as an election issue? How do Democrats reply?
5. Briefly describe each party's stand on the Eisenhower administration's handling of our natural resources.
6. Discuss the position that the 2 parties have taken concerning Eisenhower's health and his ability to serve a second term.
7. List several additional topics that are likely to be brought into the campaign as issues.

Discussion

1. On the basis of your present knowledge, which party do you favor in the Presidential race? Explain and defend your position.
2. Do you side with the same party on all—or practically all—of the campaign issues; or do you agree with the GOP in some cases and with the Democrats in others? Explain.

Atlantic Alliance

1. Why was the North Atlantic Treaty Organization formed?
2. Name the members of the defense group.
3. In what ways has the United States played a leading role in the alliance?
4. Do our leaders feel that NATO has done a good job? Explain.
5. List some of the troubles confronting the organization.
6. How does General Gruenther feel about the organization's present strength?
7. What suggestions have been made regarding an expansion of NATO?

Discussion

1. How do you think NATO can best deal with the lagging support accorded it by some of its member nations now that Russia has adopted less warlike tactics? Explain.
2. Do you believe that the formation of a NATO cabinet to deal with political matters would be a good policy? Why, or why not?

Miscellaneous

1. Why has there recently been increasing support for Lyndon Johnson of Texas as a possible Democratic candidate for the Presidency?
2. What celebration will occur in the Philippines on July 4?
3. Briefly describe what has been happening in Bangkok, capital of Thailand.
4. Why do members of Congress want to adjourn not later than the middle of July?
5. According to the Gallup Poll, how do Americans feel about inviting Moscow's top leaders to visit this country?
6. What group of Americans is now on a trip to Russia?
7. Senator Walter George, Democrat of Georgia, has announced that he will retire from Congress when his present term expires in January. Why is he likely to be given a high government post regardless of which party controls the Presidency at that time?

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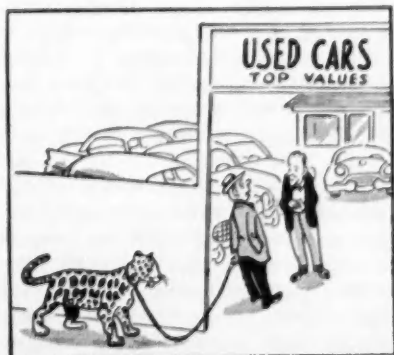
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THE LIGHTER SIDE

Judge: Why don't you settle this thing out of court?
Defendants: That's what we were doing when the police came and interfered.

★

"I hope you paid your taxes with a smile this year."
"I wanted to, but the man insisted on cash."



DO BROWN IN AMERICAN MAGAZINE
"What'll you allow me on a Jaguar?"

Prospective Roomer: This window is quite small. It wouldn't be much good in an emergency.

Landlady: There isn't going to be an emergency, mister. My terms are cash in advance.

★

"Perhaps you'd better fetch the manager, young woman," snapped the fussy customer. "No doubt he'll have more sense than you seem to have."

"He certainly has, madam. He went out when he saw you come in."

★

Customer: Well, I guess I'm ready to go.

Saleslady: Pardon, madam, here's the hat you bought; that's the box you're wearing.

★

Definition of an echo: The only thing that ever cheated a woman out of the last word.

★

The world's worst golfer, after an especially trying hole, said to his caddy: "The only reason I play this game is to develop self-control."

"If that's what you want, sir," came the reply, "you ought to try caddying."

Political Race

(Concluded from page 1)

thrown a pro-communist regime and replaced it with a government friendly to the United States. The Soviet Union is adopting a less belligerent attitude toward non-communist countries. Constructive GOP leadership in American foreign policy is at least partly responsible for these and other gains.

"President Eisenhower is one of the world's most popular leaders. With him as Chief Executive, people abroad have more confidence in us than would otherwise be the case.

"The United States, under GOP leadership, maintains a strong network of pacts and alliances with other free nations. We are helping many of these countries to strengthen their defenses against possible Red aggression, and to improve living standards so that their people won't be swayed by the communists' false promises."

Democrats: "Military and economic cooperation, to strengthen our allies against communism, is not a 1-party program. It has supporters and opponents in each party. But it was launched during a Democratic administration, under President Truman's leadership. The Democrats carried it out better and more effectively than the Republicans are doing.

"American prestige overseas has declined since Eisenhower took office. Our allies feel that the United States, under GOP leadership, has followed a 'bluff and back down' policy. Administration officials use blustering phrases such as 'massive retaliation,' while at the same time failing to maintain adequate military strength.

"It is true that there is no full-scale war anywhere today. But how long will peace endure? The Middle East and various other trouble spots may erupt at any time. The Eisenhower administration, meanwhile, isn't making proper use of American influence to help reduce the growing tensions and create more genuine conditions of peace."

Farm Situation

A term increasingly used in the farm controversy is *soil bank*. Under the soil-bank plan, our government would pay farmers to withdraw some of their land from the production of surplus crops such as wheat and cotton. This "retired" land, in many cases, would be given over to plants that help improve the soil. It would be held as a "bank" or reserve of acreage for cultivation in case of future need.

As we go to press, Congress is working on a new farm bill which would provide—among other things—a soil-bank program. Both parties favor the soil bank, though they disagree over who should receive credit for it, and on other farm issues in general.

Democrats: "Farm income has dropped sharply since 1951—about 26 per cent. This decline is hurting the nation as a whole. But the Republicans don't seem greatly interested in bolstering farm earnings. Last month, President Eisenhower vetoed a bill—passed by the Democratically controlled Congress—that would have considerably raised the level at which Uncle Sam supports or guarantees farm prices.

"Eisenhower and other GOP candidates created false impressions during the 1952 campaign. They appeared

to endorse farm policies far more generous than the ones they later put into effect.

"It is widely agreed that crop surpluses are at the root of America's present farm problem. But Eisenhower's administration hasn't dealt successfully with our huge oversupplies of wheat, corn, cotton, and various other items. The government held about 2½ billion dollars' worth of crop surpluses when President Eisenhower took office, and the total has since risen to about 9 billion.

"The soil bank, now being threshed out in Congress, is a good plan. It can help—in the long run—to reduce surpluses. Republicans, however, didn't originate the idea. The Democrats actually put a program of this kind into effect, despite bitter GOP opposition, quite a few years ago."

Republicans: "The Democrats are building their case on twisted evidence. Certainly farm incomes have declined a great deal since 1951. Eisenhower didn't become President until 1953,

Eisenhower administration has been trying to obtain a soil-bank program, despite various roadblocks put in its way by the Democrats."

Prosperity

Republicans: "If you look at the nation as a whole, you will see that Americans are now earning more money than ever before. Says Vice President Nixon: 'Today . . . wage earners have more jobs at higher wages, with greater purchasing power [and] sounder security . . . than at any time in history.'

"It is no mere accident that this high level of prosperity has been achieved under a Republican administration. President Eisenhower and his aides have sought to avoid needless interference with free private enterprise, and they have made every effort to deal fairly with all groups."

Democrats: "Our Republican opponents are mainly concerned with promoting the interests of the well-

"The Eisenhower administration has taken many steps that hamper the development and operation of federal electric-power projects along the nation's great rivers.

"In Oregon, valuable stands of national-forest timber have been granted to a private firm and are now being cut. Through the use of certain legal loopholes, Interior Department officials handed over to commercial firms many acres of timberland which the federal government was supposed to protect for the public interest.

"The present Republican administration is known for its 'giveaways' of our natural resources, and these are just a few examples."

Republicans: "In the offshore oil measure, we merely supported the states in their right to property which should have been regarded as theirs without question. This step, incidentally, received a great deal of support from within Democratic ranks.

"As a whole, our party's conservation record is extremely good. Even many of our critics will admit that the Interior Department is making substantial and long-needed improvements, for example, in America's great national parks.

"Early this year, Congress passed a bill to end federal price control over natural gas producers. (This measure was supported by prominent Democrats.) But Eisenhower vetoed the bill because of the questionable lobbying methods that had been used while it was before the Senate. Thus he clearly showed his determination to keep corruption or favoritism from affecting our government's policy on natural resources."

Other Issues

Many other issues will be brought up by the Presidential contenders and their parties. These will include highways, social security, housing, immigration, Uncle Sam's activities in public education, etc.

Personalities

Republicans: "Our Democratic opponents seek to take political advantage of the heart attack which President Eisenhower suffered last fall. As a matter of fact, Eisenhower has completely recovered from the attack. Early this year he said: 'There is not the slightest doubt that I can now perform, as well as I ever have, all of the important duties of the Presidency.'

"The President, if re-elected, will continue to direct one of the best administrative teams that our nation has ever known. One of the key members of this group will be Vice President Nixon, who is highly experienced in politics and government despite his comparative youth."

Democrats: "Ever since he took office, Eisenhower has been too much inclined to leave vital problems in his subordinates' hands—with confusion and indecision sometimes resulting. Since his illness, this tendency has grown. We feel certain that it will continue if he is given a second term in the White House.

"In any campaign, voters should take the Vice Presidential candidates into account. Richard Nixon, who is almost sure to get the GOP Vice Presidential nomination, doesn't merit our nation's number 2 office. He has shown much irresponsibility in many of his political statements."

—By TOM MYER



SPRING TRAINING for the November contest. Both parties are trying hard to "catch" the farm vote in this year's elections.

however, and part of the decline occurred before then.

"It is true that crop surpluses have increased since Eisenhower took office. It is equally true that a very large share of the increase came during the early part of his administration—and was the result of policies that the Democrats had established and maintained. The Democrats insisted on supporting agricultural prices at such high levels that farmers were actually encouraged to produce surpluses.

"We realize that the farmers need federal guarantees on the prices of various crops. Eisenhower himself recently ordered a moderate rise in the level at which Uncle Sam supports the prices of wheat, cotton, and numerous other products.

"The best way of helping the farmers, though, is to adopt a soil-bank plan under which they would be paid for reducing their acreage of surplus crops. This would attack the problem of surpluses at its roots. The

to-do, and of big business corporations. For example, these were the groups that received most of the benefits when Eisenhower obtained a tax-reduction measure from a GOP-controlled Congress 2 years ago.

"According to surveys, profits of small business concerns have declined during the years of the Eisenhower administration, while those of big companies have risen.

"Finally, it is obviously wrong for the GOP to contend that America's economy is strong and healthy at a time when the nation's farmers are in serious trouble."

Resources

Democrats: "Soon after Eisenhower became President, the U. S. government gave a few coastal states control over rich offshore oil deposits which should have been kept under federal management for the benefit of all our people.

Career for Tomorrow - - - Looking Ahead

WITHIN the next few weeks, an estimated 1,460,000 high school students will receive their diplomas. Some of them plan to go on to college or other schools for advanced training. Others will look for jobs which they hope will lead to a lifetime career.

Do your plans include college study? If so, chances are that you have already applied for admission to the college that is suitable for you. Otherwise you should do so as quickly as possible. Educators warn that there probably won't be enough room in the country's colleges for all the young people who plan to seek a higher education when the new term begins in the fall.

Perhaps you are saying: "I'd like to go to college, but I can't afford it." Actually, a shortage of funds need not bar you. Each year, thousands of young Americans who have little money of their own enter college. How do they do it? Many of them depend upon scholarships or grants to help pay their way. Others work their way through school.

Nearly all colleges and universities in the nation provide scholarships for qualified students who are in need of aid. Write to several colleges which you think you might like to attend and ask about their scholarship programs.

You can also get helpful information about all types of student assistance plans from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Ask for "Scholarships and Fellowships Available at Institutions of Higher

Education," Bulletin No. 16, and enclose 70 cents in coin.

A growing number of colleges have work-study programs under which the student spends part of each year in the classroom, and part of the time working on the job. Most other colleges help students find part-time jobs to help meet school expenses. Your principal or guidance director may be able to give you information about job opportunities of this kind.

If you don't plan to go to college,



HAVE YOU decided on a career?

it is well to remember that some additional training beyond high school will pay dividends. A few months in a business college or some courses in a technical school can be very helpful in securing employment. You can take such courses in the evening or through correspondence schools if you plan to have a daytime job.

Your State Director of Vocational Education, with offices in the state capital, can give you a list of nearby technical and business schools.

In more than 100 skilled crafts, workers can get specialized training through formal apprenticeship programs. The programs include on-the-job training, and in many cases, classroom study as well. For more information on apprenticeship programs, get in touch with nearby union officials or employers in the trade you hope to enter. In addition, you can get helpful information on trainee programs from the Bureau of Apprenticeship, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington 25, D.C.

Moreover, the Department of Labor will supply you with lists of other publications dealing with various occupational fields, the employment outlook in certain vocations, and other valuable job information. Your nearby office of the State Employment Service can also give you helpful information about apprenticeship programs and job openings in your area.

When looking for employment, keep in mind certain do's and don't's of job-hunting. Some of these are discussed in a free pamphlet put out by the New York State Employment Service, 1440 Broadway, New York, N.Y. They include:

(1) Learn something about your prospective employer's business and apply for a specific job. (2) Make certain that you have the training and qualifications needed in the job of your choice. (3) Be careful of your appearance—good grooming is important when looking for work.

Good luck in your search for a career!
—By ANTON BERLE



A POPULAR island vacation resort

Bermuda

THE British colony of Bermuda lies about 900 miles off the coast of South Carolina. It is made up of over 300 small islands with a total area of 22 square miles. The largest island in the group, along with the colony as a whole, bears the name of Bermuda. It is the seat of the capital city, Hamilton.

The islands were discovered around 1515 by the Spanish explorer Juan de Bermudez. They were first settled in 1609 by a party of ship-wrecked English colonists, and have been under British control since that time.

Today, slightly more than half of the colony's 37,000 inhabitants are Negroes. The white population consists mainly of English settlers.

Bermuda enjoys a comfortable climate the year around. Not one frost or snow has been recorded during the last several decades. On the other hand, the thermometer never goes above 95 degrees.

Rainfall in Bermuda is divided fairly evenly throughout the year, and usually occurs in the form of small local showers. Rain is extremely important on the islands as it is the only source of fresh water. Almost every house in Bermuda is equipped with a roof which channels the rainfall into a subterranean cistern. The capacity of these tanks ranges from a few thousand to over 100,000 gallons.

Small Output

The islands produce very little, either for their own use or for export. Only 700 acres are under cultivation. Most of this land is used for the growing of lilies, some of which are sent overseas. Ninety per cent of Bermuda's food is imported.

The economy of Bermuda is based almost entirely on its tourist trade. Every spring and summer the colony plays host to thousands of outside visitors. The islands have much to offer besides a favorable climate. They abound in trees and blooming flowers. Beautiful beaches, fine golf courses, tennis courts, deep-sea fishing, sailing, and bicycling are among the many tourist attractions.

Bermuda is a crown colony. As such, it is technically under the direct control of the British government. Actually, the islands are quite independent. A governor appointed by Great Britain has a position which is more honorary than political. Most of the work of government is carried on by a locally elected House of Assembly.
—By TIM COSS

Solution to Puzzle

HORIZONTAL: Vacation. VERTICAL: 1. Nevada; 2. France; 3. Iceland; 4. air; 5. Turkey; 6. fifteen; 7. Norstad; 8. Denmark.

Historical Background - - Rights of Women

A RECORD number of women are expected to run for public office in this year's elections. At least 23 feminine leaders are launching campaigns for seats in the U. S. Congress. Hundreds of women are also running for state and local offices.

Today, we take it for granted that women have the right to vote and to run for public office if they so desire. But it wasn't always that way.

It was only 36 years ago that women in all our 48 states won the right to vote. They gained the privilege in August 1920, when the 19th Amendment was added to the Constitution. This year, for the 10th time, they will help elect a President.

Not so long ago it was rare to find a woman in public office. It is true that 2 women served as postmistresses as long ago as 1786. But generally, women weren't expected to take part in politics. In fact, they were discouraged from following any career outside the home.

Early leaders in the fight to obtain voting rights for women were Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Susan B. Anthony. The 3 feminine leaders began their campaign in the mid-1800's.

The women decided that their only hope for success was to get an amendment to the Constitution which would grant balloting rights for their sex on an equal footing with men. But it took many years of hard work before their efforts paid off.

At first, the women were ridiculed, and attracted little attention of a serious nature. Gradually, though, they

won more and more supporters. In 1869, the Territory of Wyoming gave women the right to vote. When it joined the Union, Wyoming was the first state in which feminine citizens could take part in elections.

By 1914, 7 more states allowed them to vote. Then, in 1920, the 19th Amendment gave women in all states balloting rights.

During this time, women were also fighting for the privilege of holding jobs. The first big change came during the Civil War, when there was a shortage of workers. At that time, a few women found places in business, and the government also employed some of them as workers. In time, particularly after women were given voting rights, increasing career opportunities opened up for them.

All told, some 60 women have been elected—or appointed—to Congress thus far. The first was Jeanette Rankin from Montana. She was elected to the House of Representatives in 1916.

At present, there are 16 women in Congress—15 are members of the House, and 1 is in the Senate. The lone feminine senator is Margaret Chase Smith of Maine.

There are more than 560,000 women in federal service—about a fourth of the civilian workers employed by Uncle Sam. More than 60 women hold important jobs in our embassies and legations abroad. Two of them have the rank of ambassador. They are Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce, our envoy to Italy, and Mrs. Frances Willis, ambassador to Switzerland.

In addition, there are about 150 women who serve as judges in federal, state, and local courts. They also hold some prominent posts in the United Nations.

Altogether, more than 20,000,000 women—nearly a third of the nation's entire labor force—are holding jobs in government and private industry today. More than 2,000,000 of them are in professional and technical fields. Many are teachers or nurses. About 12,000 are doctors; 7,000 are



LAWMAKER. Women are increasingly active in public life and industry.

lawyers; 7,000 are engineers; and 8,000 are chemists.

Just 15 years ago there were only about 7,600 women doctors; 4,000 lawyers; 730 engineers; and 1,700 chemists.

Little by little, old barriers against women in various fields of employment are breaking down, as the number of them who hold jobs continues to climb upward.
—By ANTON BERLE

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